

SPORTS



WATER POLO WIN IN HAVANA

The 1980 Olympics, world and European winners the USSR water polo team has come out on top of the Friendship 84 tournament, beating Cuba 8-7 in the decisive game and totalling four points. Hungary and Cuba totalled seven points each, but the former placed second thanks to a better goal difference. Czechoslovakia played fourth with two points and Bulgaria came fifth.

Swimming: a waterfall of records

Over four days of competition in Moscow the swimmers set three world, four European and many national records of the countries participating in the tournament in 19 out of 21 events on the programme. The contest will end on August 25, and will be summed up in our next issue.

The world records were set by the GDR women's team in the 4x100 m freestyle relay (4:12.71), Sergei Zubov in the USSR in the 200 m backstroke (1:50.41), and Sylvia Gerasch of the GDR in the 100 m breaststroke (1:08.29).

The European records were set by Andriy Shtrom of the GDR in the 400 m freestyle (4:07.66), Jens-Peter Brandt of the GDR in the 400 m combined swimming (14:18.29), Tatyana Kuznetsova of the USSR in the 100 m butterfly (59.41), and the USSR men's team in the 4x100 m freestyle relay.

GYMNASTICS: SOVIET ATHLETES AHEAD

Athletes from 11 nations — Britain, the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Mexico, Mongolia, Poland and the USSR came up in the gymnastic platform in the Czechoslovak town of Olomouc to compete in the individual and team events in the all-around contest and on individual apparatuses.

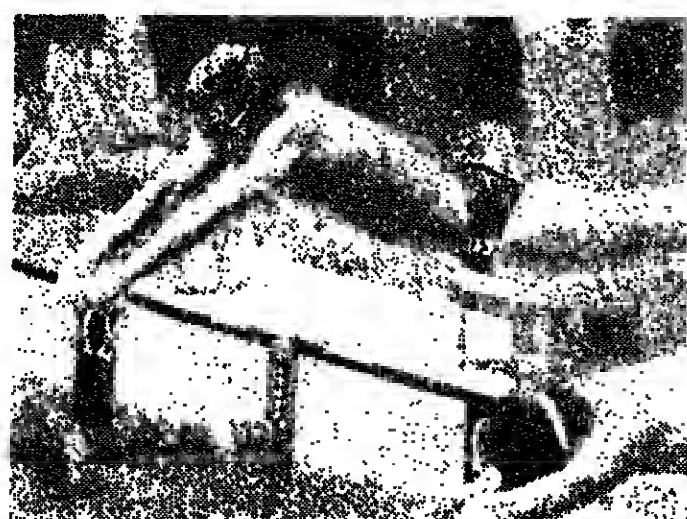
The Soviet women's and men's teams are led by 1981 world overall champions Natalya Yurchenko and Dmitry Bilozerchev. The teams include Olga Mostepanova (1983 world champion), Tatyana Frolova, Natalya Ilyenko, Vladimir Artamonov and Alexander Popov (participants in the 1983 USSR Cup), Yelena Shushunova (bronze winner in the 1984 USSR Cup), Irina Barskova (1984 national championship bronze medalist), Stanislav Matshuk and Alexander Trushchikov (silver and bronze medalists in the 1984 national championship), Yuri Babitskiy (1984 national champion on individual apparatuses, winner and award winner of international events).

The team contest has concluded. The placing after two days of competition in the compulsory and free programmes went as follows: 1. The USSR — 300.3 points; 2. The GDR — 294.4; 3. Bulgaria — 279.4; 4. Hungary — 278.13; 5. Czechoslovakia — 278.3; 6. Cuba — 270.15; 7. The People's Democratic Republic of Korea — 274.25; 8. Poland — 253.15.

The USSR was the top women's team with 395.25 points followed by the GDR with 391.25 points.



● Luiz Hesselich of the GDR talking to reporters.
● The Bulgarian basketball team beat Finland 79-62.
● Vladimir Shtrom of the USSR setting off.



Seven results set in the Moscow swimming pool surpass winning times in Los Angeles — even though the swimmers had their peak precisely at the time of the Olympics.

The USSR is doing just fine: never before have we witnessed such an avalanche of records in these few days, which testifies to the coaches' great selection work and changes in the training patterns.

As usual much interest surrounded performance by Vladimir Shtrom of the USSR. In one of his favoured events, the 400 m freestyle, he clocked a last time of 3:49.27, just a little short of a record the Games winner clocked (3:51.49). Shtrom will further compete in the 1,500 m, his other favourite event.

An unforeseen scenario

There was a big demand for tickets to the Moscow Krylatsovo cycling track — and this was later justified by the fact that seven world records were set at the Friendship-84 tournament. There are some 11,000 spectators.

The records in the Olympic events: — 4 km individual pursuit race — 4 min 36.973 sec — Ryszard Dawidowicz of Poland; Bernd Dittorf of the GDR (4:36.471); — 4 km team pursuit race — 4 min 14.264 sec (USSR). In other events: — women's 1 km time trials flying start — 1 min 08.247 sec — Erika Salomaa (USSR); — men's 500 m time trials flying start — 25.479 sec — Michael Hubner (GDR); — women's 3 km slundling start — 3 min 58.025 sec — Nezhda Kibardina (USSR); — men's 200 m flying start — 10.021 sec — Luiz Hesselich (GDR). The climax of the competition was the sprint final held between twice world champion Sergei Kopylov of the USSR, who was also last year's 1,000 m time trials world winner, and Moscow Olympians and 1983 world champion Luiz Hesselich of the GDR. They have been rivals on the track and in the outside for the last four years; this time Hesselich won in two heats.

Commenting on the outcome in an interview with the MNI, the winner said:

Sergei Kopylov went off on to win the gold in the first event — the 1,000 m time trials — and it was practically impossible to win twice in such a big tournament. He said he was very grateful to spectators, who were singularly impartial although they, of course, wanted their Kopylov to win.

Grigoriy Umarov of the USSR beat new world record holder Bernd Dittorf of the GDR in the final of the 4 km individual pursuit race in 4 min 33.61 sec, yet

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(Continued from page 1)

theatres, concert halls, shops and the circus. There are many people willing to go to the stadium to see monuments of early Russian architecture. And, of course, very popular are international friendship soirees.

Altogether there are 28 events on the programme which in its 20th year. Representatives of some sports events are played by others.

Would you like to know who remains after the competition? Lasting friendship is surely.

records are registered only "solo locals".

Only extraordinary efforts help athletes win medals in Friendship 84, a truth echoed tonight by the USSR world record holder team which took the gold in the 4 km team pursuit. It seemed they were in control of the GDR but gave up for Olympic champion Vito Molodtsov's bike had a bad down.

An over-rationalistic approach of the favourites in the 4 km team race proved wrong: the real risk and the victory of the USSR's Mikhail Shtrom who gained a top-up opportunity and the best total of 5 points.

The GDR beat the USSR in the 4 km team race at least 100 m and race at least 100 m of first.

The events in Moscow were covered by our special correspondents Alexander Babitskiy and Yury Babitskiy, photos by Boris Kuznetsov. United Kingdom.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes to you on Tuesdays and Saturdays. It offers in brief the latest information on events reported in TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the latest "Moscow News" and "MNI" information" gives you a full view of life in the Soviet Union in this week.

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SOVIET CRUISE MISSILES — A REPLY TO THE UNITED STATES

A recent, land-based long-range missile are being widely tested in the Soviet Union. This has been reported in a pamphlet issued by the Ministry of Defense.

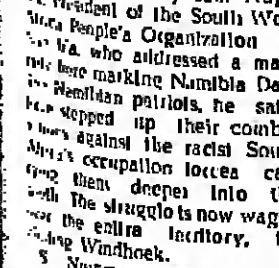
It says that in an attempt to develop a superiority over the USA has been developing new kinds of offensive weapons, including sea- and land-based long-range cruise missiles.

Long to prevent the arms race and more dangerous, the Soviet Union has suggested to the United States that it should be reached on the long-range cruise missiles. However, the US administration did not accept this proposal.

For the Soviet Union, it will leave the appearance of a crisis in the balance of the USA without the deployment of long-range missiles, and, being with December 1983, has such long-range missiles in some countries of Western Europe.

The Soviet Union will do what is necessary to achieve a balance of power and reduce the arms race. However, the US administration's move to head towards the development of military superiority in the USSR will be met with the countermeasures in order to maintain the balance of power.

The USSR and the USA, since the Warsaw Treaty and 1949 is not equal.



Sam Nujoma: racists' schemes will fail

(Continued on page 2)

AMERICAN PRIZE FOR A SOVIET SCHOOLGIRL

The Soviet Peace Committee Chairman, Yuri Zhukov, has presented the first prize of the American author organization "Round Table Foundation—Children as Teachers of Peace" to Lyuba Antoshchuk, a schoolgirl from the Ukrainian city of Zhitomir as the winner of the international competition of children's drawings and compositions held in San Francisco.

It was the first time that Soviet schoolchildren took part in this traditional competition, which was preceded by a similar competition in the USSR. Twenty-nine best drawings and compositions, selected by a jury of children who are members of the International Friendship Club at the Moscow Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren, were sent to San Francisco. Among them was Lyuba Antoshchuk's drawing "Children of the World".

Lyuba, 14, comes from a worker's family. She started drawing when she was three and has been studying at the art studio of the Zhitomir Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren since the age of eight. Last year the Polyanskaya School Publishing House in Kiev published an album entitled "Creative Work of the Young". It included two of Lyuba's drawings — "The Little Red Riding Hood" and "Children of the World". Lyuba takes up drawing only as a hobby for she dreams of becoming a teacher of mathematics.

Receiving the prize of the American organization, Lyuba was given a thousand-dollar cash award.



She received this prize in the Soviet Peace Fund. "I want all children of the world to have a peaceful sky over their heads," she said.

Chernenko: Nuclear-free zones are not utopia

According to the struggle in the nuclear threat is meaningful and important, Konstantin Chernenko has stated in his reply to a letter received from Chief Executive of the City Council (Manchester, Great Britain) and secretary of the 1st International Conference on Nuclear-Free Zones, J. Hetherington. More than 200 representatives of the municipalities of Britain, the Netherlands, Ireland, Italy, Spain and the FRG, as well as the USA, Japan and New Zealand, took part in the conference held last April in Manchester.

The Soviet leader stressed that the craving for peace of the ordinary people and their desire to end the race in the most dangerous weapons imperatively assert themselves in the politics of the governments which would like to make the citizens of their countries resign themselves to the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

Konstantin Chernenko called the establishment of nuclear-free zones an important line in the struggle for greater security. He said that such zones are not a utopia and that efforts in this direction have already yielded some results. These efforts must be multiplied in all directions, step by step reducing the level of the risk of nuclear annihilation.

The Soviet Union, jointly with other socialist countries is intensifying its efforts in settling up nuclear-free zones, notably in Northern Europe and the Balkans, removing battlefields, nuclear weapons from this corresponding zone in Central Europe, and testing Europe completely from nuclear weapons, both medium range and tactical. Konstantin Chernenko said in his reply.

Round the Soviet Union

GOLUBOI ISSYK-KUL, ONE OF THE LEADING TRADE UNION SANATORIUMS OF THE COUNTRY, SITUATED ON THE SHORES OF THE ALPINE LAKE IN KIRGHIZIA, HAS BEEN EXPANDED CONSIDERABLY. A new block has been built and other resorts of this zone have also undergone improvement. Today there are nearly 130 trade union sanatoriums, holiday homes, holiday hotels, tourist centers and Young Pioneer camps in the Issyk-Kul area.

FRIENDSHIP-84

It would records in three sports is a good indication of the standards of the Friendship-84 international tournament now in its final stages. Pans are looking forward to the weight lifting tournament in Bulgaria.

Cycling knows the participants of the contest in the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia are giving top marks to the organizers for the excellent conditions and training conditions, hospitality, objectivity of judges and spectators.

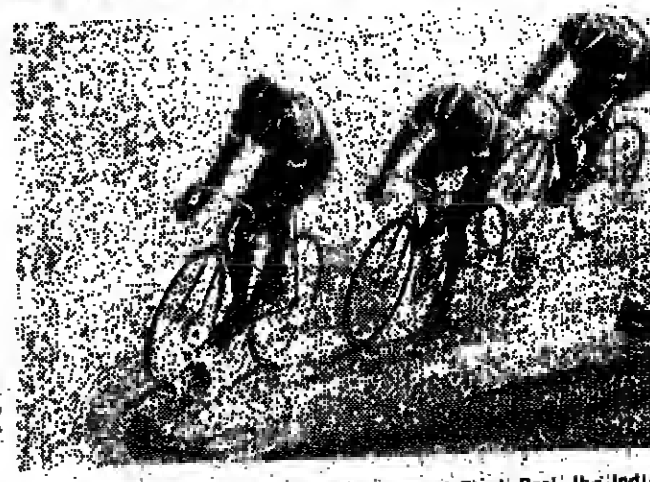
In most of the 28 sports specialists could, thanks to the high level of results, sum up the development of any given sport over the past four years and look into its future.

The basketball contest is the only tournament left to be held in Moscow. Hospitable Estonians have bade farewell to the participants of the sailing regatta in Tallinn. Sharing his impressions of the Moscow events, president of the International Sports Press Association Frank Taylor, said they were excellently organized contests with outstanding results.

Apart from records the Friendship-84 tournament produced sensations and new names and was a real holiday of friendship and cooperation among European, Asian, African and American youths.



Kirilenko and Raman Balinas, Friendship-84 champions in the double scull, from the GDR.



The ladies team in the team pursuit. Jeuneat Siegf Bral, the Indian cycling delegation manager. Though we were not hot favorites, the value of Moscow experience is as high for us as the value of champions' medals.



Olga Mostepanova, USSR, all-around gymnastics queen.

VICIOUS PROPAGANDA PROTESTED

Kabul, Pakistan charge of inflicting in Afghanistan was recently invited to the Afghan foreign affairs ministry and handed a protest note specifically stating that the authorities in Islamabad and Western mass information media had lately mounted a new wave of tendentious propaganda alleging that Afghan armed forces had conducted ground and air aggression against Pakistan.

According to authoritative Afghan organs, the note emphasizes that no air or ground aggression against Pakistan territory has been perpetrated, de-

scribing the Pakistani allegations as pure lies. Now the Afghan-Pakistani talks have resumed in Geneva and the 39th session of the UN General Assembly is due to open, the authorities in Islamabad, in collaboration with and guided by American and Chinese circles, are fabricating political scenarios. They are feverishly trying to use this poisonous and perfidious propaganda to divert the attention of Pakistani and world public from the real situation to create obstacles for the Geneva talks and raise a hostile hubbub at the UN General Assembly.

FACTS and EVENTS

© In over ten years of fascist dictatorship Chile's foreign debt has grown more than five times and now exceeds 20,000 million dollars, one of the highest national per capita debts in the world.

© In Guatemala 250,000 people have so far been persecuted by the reactionary regime, 150,000 people forced to emigrate, while 35,000 children have been orphaned.

© Demonstrations protesting over the militaristic foreign and unpopular home policies of the Reagan administration were held in 40 US cities on the initiative of the National Organization for Women.

© The Reagan administration is planning an armed attack on Nicaragua. Though they want peace, Nicaraguans will never

abandon their revolutionary achievements. Daniel Ortega, member of the National leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, coordinator of the Gulating Council of the Government of National Reconstruction, has pointed out that they will fight against US invaders to the last drop of blood and the US Government should have long realized this.

© General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, President of the Parliament of the Supreme People's Council and Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Ali Husein Muhammad has strongly condemned the concentration of US and NATO naval forces in the Red Sea. Their increased military presence is under the pretext of searching for mines should be seen as part of the imperialist plot against progressive forces of the Arab world, he said.

SCIENTISTS DISCUSS PEACE

Rome. An international seminar of physicists from several countries (including the USSR) and devoted to the defence of peace and evasion of nuclear war was recently held in the Italian town of Erice, Sicily. Participants exchanged opinions on many issues of nuclear

weapons and the harmful effects of their use. They expressed concern over the continuing nuclear arms race, development of new mass destruction weapons and the perilous plans for militarization of outer space. They deliberated on the need for effective and urgent measures

for preventing nuclear disaster. Delegates pointed out that nuclear conflict could be prevented. One sure way of doing this would be an effective arms control agreement plus gradual and balanced reduction of nuclear stockpiles right up to their complete destruction.

The USA, notes the newspaper "Tarranov", has recently resorted to economic pressures and "good" advice of various kinds, trying in every way to set Turkey against its neighbours, particularly the Soviet Union — a step which runs counter to Turkish national interests.

for boosting US naval power. Already built there is a base for Trident submarines, which will be fitted with Trident-2 first-strike missiles in the late 80s. The Seventh Fleet now has the latest nuclear multipurpose aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson", the "New Jersey" battleship joined it after being equipped with Tomahawk missiles. The USA has started equipping the Seventh Fleet with Tomahawk nuclear missiles to have ultimately 375 such missiles.

The Pentagon is planning to supply its Pacific command with nuclear land-based long-range cruise missiles, like those being stationed in Western Europe. These missiles are to be stationed in Japan and South Korea.

The Soviet Union consistently opposes the arms race both worldwide and in the Pacific. Soviet proposals for limiting naval activities, limiting and reducing corresponding armaments and other initiatives are well known. But at the same time the USSR has to take the necessary defensive reciprocal measures. Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko has emphasized in this respect that the Soviet Union does not seek military advantage in any way but will not permit the present military parity to be broken. Let no one be in doubt — the USSR will strengthen its defence potential, enough to cool the hot heads of zealous adventurists.

The Pacific theatre is gaining special importance in the plans



The Neanderthal Jeer.

By A. Zhilamirsky

NATO's 'good advice' to Turkey

Ankara. The NATO Supreme Allied Commander (Europe), American General Rogers has paid a surprise visit to Turkey. The Turkish authorities issued only a brief press statement announcing that general's visit was of a businesslike nature.

But informed sources provide some insight into the purpose of the visit. It is believed that Rogers discussed, among other things, the tense Turkish-Greek relations which tend to weaken

the "defence efforts" of the North Atlantic Alliance. Besides, the US general, resorting to old tactics of intrigue, used the occasion to intimidate Turkey once more with imagined "Soviet threat" and to offer some "good" advice. Provoking Turkey and Greece towards violating the international treaties regulating the navigation in Bosphorus and Dardanelles, he, according to the Ankara weekly "The Diplomatic Pulse", advised them to "close" the straits for Soviet ships in case of a deterioration of the situation in the region. He hinted that the NATO headquarters would not object to such an action.

The USA, notes the newspaper "Tarranov", has recently resorted to economic pressures and "good" advice of various kinds, trying in every way to set Turkey against its neighbours, particularly the Soviet Union — a step which runs counter to Turkish national interests.

Having isolated South Korea from the rest of the world, the occupationists obstructed the delivery of food there, and has resulted in the shortage of basic foodstuffs. A Lebanese vessel with a cargo of wheat has been standing on the roadstead of Sidra for two weeks.

Sam Nujoma: racists' schemes will fail

(Continued from page 1)

The NATO powers, primarily the USA, render South Africa large-scale military, economic and diplomatic support.

SWAPO, said S. Nujoma, is ready to hold negotiations with South Africa, but only on the basis of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council. But it will never agree, he said, to Pretoria's demands of unconditional disarmament when it is illegally required to "surrender" elections in Namibia to the invaders' control. SWAPO's demands will fall in this case of "bantustanizing" Namibia.

Israeli occupationists' outrages

Beirut. Building up tensions in the Middle East, the Israeli occupationists have carried out new outrages in the area of Zahle, the south of the country. The occupationists took part in provocative marches along with mobsters, conducted practice firing at Lebanese civilians.

According to the report received from there, the Israeli command has taken measures to intensify control over the occupied area of Lebanon. It has sent American engineers to build a road through the area, intended to transfer troops to the vicinity of Tel Aviv, leading another military road against Lebanon and Syria.

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Concern over situation in South Asia: Indira Gandhi

Delhi. Speaking here at a meeting of the Parliament, the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, expressed concern over the situation in South Asia, which is undermined by the possibility of a nuclear race. She said that India is vital for peace and stability in the region.

Answering the deputes' questions on the current situation in Sri Lanka, Indira Gandhi said that the continuing religious and tribal unrest on the island is a source of serious anxiety for the Indian Government. The attention to South Asia is becoming increasingly similar, she said, to the continuing religious and tribal unrest on the island is a source of serious anxiety for the Indian Government.

20,000 MILLION DOLLARS PAID AS INTEREST

Mexico City. Each raising by the US banks of its loaned capital interest rates makes Latin American states pay extra 2,000 million dollars. This circumstance forces the developing countries of America to borrow more to order at least to pay back the interest. This had to be admitted by the US-controlled International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

A bank study points out here that before the end of 1984 the debt-countries will have to pay to their creditors almost 20,000 million dollars as interest alone. Otherwise, the permanently growing interest rates in the USA will invoke a new round of capital flight from the Latin American countries. The policy of pumping-out finances from the Latin American countries that is pursued by the US banks contributes towards the deterioration of the economic condition. As a result of this over the past two years the Latin American countries have decreased by more than 40 per cent the purchase of goods they needed. Economists are of the opinion that high interest rates also bring down the price of raw materials which are a major source of income for these countries.

All is stressed in a report of the Mexico City-based Institute for Economic Studies, the Reagan administration, trying to obtain finances for offsetting the deficit in the US Federal Budget, provided by Washington's astronomical allocations for the needs of the military-industrial complex, is intensifying shuffling up the interest rates. Last year it alone was 180,000 million dollars.

RAPID DEPLOYMENT' NEWSMEN

Washington. The Pentagon announced its intention to send a special "combat" team of reporters to the Vietnam war zone. The team would include selected members of the American news media, radio and television.

According to a spokesman for the Department of Defense, they will accompany US troops during operations and against Lebanon and Syria.

The CBS TV company, which has been covering the Vietnam war, has been covering the Vietnam war, has been covering the Vietnam war.

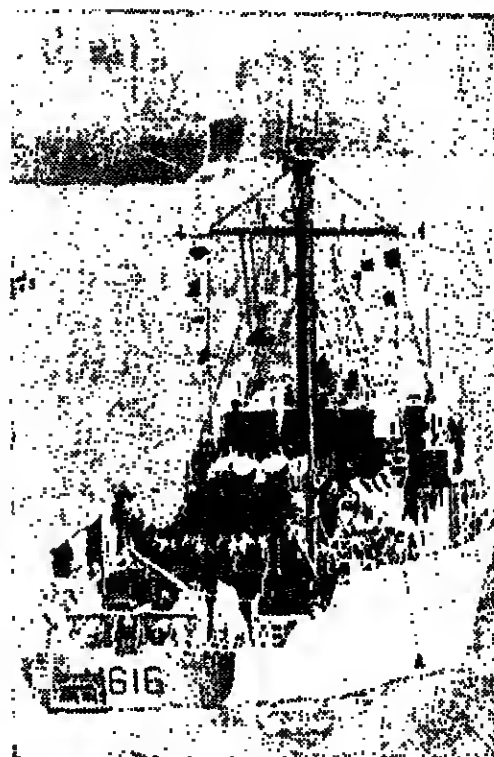
Labour Party more popular than Tories

London. Results of a recent public opinion poll are in favour of the growing discontent with the policies of the British Conservative government. According to the poll, the Labour Party is three per cent ahead of the Conservatives.

NEW HEARINGS IN 'PELTIER CASE'

New York. The US democratic public has scored an important victory in their struggle for the release from prison of the imprisoned American Indian activist Leonard Peltier. A court decision has been made by the federal court of appeals at New York, New York, decided to hold new hearings on the case of the courageous leader of the indigenous American Indians, Leonard Peltier.

Peltier was thrown behind bars on an accusation of killing two FBI agents, a case completely made up by the US police. In reality the "guilt" of the American Indian movement leader consisted in his taking part for many years in the struggle of the American Indian population for their rights. He was among those



The splashing into the Red Sea by the US, British and French ships under the pretext of protecting sea-lanes of mines is causing tension. Political observers, commenting on the concentration of NATO ships in the Red Sea, opine that the situation is factually a revival of the so-called multinational forces in the Middle East aimed at ensuring the "interests" of USA and other Western powers in the region.

Photo UPI-TASS

Science and technology

REMEDY AGAINST OLD AGE

Bulgaria is famous for the great number of long-livers. There are 518 people per each million who are more than a hundred years old. In the USA the figure amounts to 11, in Belgium to 10. Nevertheless, Bulgarian scientists continue searching actively for new means to return youth and put off old age. In order to facilitate research in this direction a special centre of biogenic stimulants has been recently set up in Sofia. Some of its preparations are real good. The centre intensively cooperates with Soviet scientists.

FOR AN EARLY DIAGNOSIS

The first stage of the modern oncological centre is coming into operation in Warsaw. It has been built according to a special cancer-fighting programme, a public organization. The programme's main aim is to attain a twofold increase in the number of people cured from cancer by surgical, radiological and chemical methods. A specialized 1,800-bed medical establishment will be built while ordinary hospitals will be equipped for an early cancer diagnosis.

OF INTEREST

Six-year-old mountaineer

Miriam Covenago of Milan, Italy, is not yet seven — but she is a second-year pupil — but she is a traveller with a record. She was only three years old during her trip to Schenck. She next reached a peak in the Alps together with her mother and father, sitting in a shoulder bag. Later in August she will go to Nepal as a member of an Italian-Swiss expedition to an 8,000-metre mountain in the Himalayas. The six-year-old climber

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

CORONATION OF MILITARISM

Commenting on the results of the Republican Party Congress in Dallas which nominated Ronald Reagan again as a candidate to the post of US President, "PRAYDA" writes that no one expected another decision. The "spectacle" in Dallas was staged by the most reactionary groupings of the "great old Party".

The Congress delegates, a journalist points out, are richer, whiter and more conservative than the whole country. In other words, the Republicans are led by emissaries of Big Business and, first of all, by the military-industrial complex. The failures of the administration on the "hama front" were enmeshed in Dallas by bruzen chauvinism and militarism. The Republicans are planning to continue their adventurous foreign policy. Their programme is permeated with a zoological anti-Sovietism and anti-communism. It calls openly for a new "crusade" against the forces of peace and progress. The White House policy of international terrorism was fully approved. The programme is filled with venom concerning national-liberation movements. A thick imperialist club is sticking out of it. The coronation of unbridled militarism — it is difficult to find another definition for the Republican Party programme.

OLIVE BRANCH AND SPACE ARROWS

US sinister plans for militarizing outer space are evidenced by the unprecedented growth of appropriations on military satellite systems which has reached 14,000 million dollars this year, the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper writes. During the past three years alone the sales of Hughes Aircraft — the chief manufacturer of navigation, intelligence gathering and communications satellites — have more than doubled. Large-scale increases in the military budget are also envisaged in a long-term programme according to which the Reagan administration will allocate to the Pentagon almost 2,000,000 million dollars between 1983 and 1987.

The USA gives considerable prominence to development of anti-satellite weapons. It should be recalled that way back in 1951 Congress allocated money for a satellite-killer feasibility study (Programme 706). Other concepts came up afterwards, included weapons using directed energy and heavy anti-satellite weapons with high kinetic energy which hit targets on impact, etc. The High Frontier programme alone provides for launching 185 satellites carrying dozens of anti-satellite missiles.

These cited facts clearly indicate whence the threat to peace and who is preparing for nuclear war on earth and in space. They try to cover up their space arrows with olive branches.

SUPPORT FOR SOVIET PROPOSALS

The magazine ZA SUREZHOM points out that the new initiative of the Soviet Union concerning the Middle East finds broad support in the world. The idea of convening an international conference on the Middle East is backed up by Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization which is the chief party concerned in restoring justice in the given region. The leaders of non-aligned countries, a number of West European politicians and the UN Secretary-General also uphold the idea of convening it.

The leaders, public opinion and press in the Arab countries point out that the Soviet proposals are permeated with a friendly attitude to Palestinians and other Arabs and reflect the loyalty of the USSR to the cause of establishing a stable and just peace in the Middle East. The Arab world thinks that they present a realistic basis for eliminating the aftermath of Israeli aggression and achieving a just settlement in the Middle East.

NEW TACTICS, OLD AIMS

Realizing that they cannot militarily bring down the peoples of Angola and Mozambique, the USA and South Africa have decided to resort to crude political and diplomatic pressure on these countries through negotiations, writes SOVIET-SKAYA ROSSIYA.

Pratiria's changed tactics is explained, in the first place, by the fact that military actions turned out to be extremely costly and provoked international condemnation. Besides, some influential South African business circles have long since been trying to convince Botho to give up the military adventures against neighbouring states and to switch over to a policy based on South Africa's economic might, Mozambique and Angola are regarded by these circles as profitable spheres of capital investment. Some government officials in Pratiria also believe that South Africa can achieve its main strategic aim — establishing complete hegemony in the region — by economic means rather than through military force.

has been allowed to climb to a camp as high as 5,800 metres, where she is awaiting the return of adults from the camp. Miriam Covenago is a brilliant correspondence pupil waiting she will study to get more excellent marks.

A book of gold

This is no metaphor, for this is a real book whose pages — there are seven of them — are made of real gold. It was found during excavation of the ruins of a temple in the ancient capital of Sri Lanka, Anuradhapura. Its Sanskrit text is an extract from an ancient Indian poem. Specialists believe that the book was brought there from India 1,400 years ago during the reign of king Silakali.

What a hobby!

An Austrian citizen has developed an interesting hobby: he collects sandwiches, bannans and chocolates from friends. His office has nearly turned into a festive hall. However, the items are not edible: they are made of synthetic rubber and plastics by Miroslav Iwasaki of

Round the Soviet Union

● IN PINSK SCUFFOLDINGS CAN NOW BE SEEN ON A 17th-CENTURY CATHEDRAL, THE FIRST BUILDING IN THE LINE OF THE CITY'S RESTORATION PROGRAMME. An old town regeneration programme is very active in Byelorussia. In Pinsk the upper town and the adjacent old quarters are now being restored while it has been decided to make ancient Polotsk situated on the famous trading route from the Varangians to the Greeks — an architectural museum.

● TECHNOLOGIST OF ROBOT-OPERATED PRODUCTION. THIS IS THE NEW OCCUPATION FOR WHICH THE COURSES ARE BEING RUN AT THE KALININ POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE IN CENTRAL RUSSIA. Engineers from the Institute will graduate to operate flexible automated productions and automated design systems.

● A NEW HEALTH RESORT FOR CHILDREN CALLED "OKEAN" HAS BEEN OPENED IN VLADIVOSTOK IN THE FAR EAST. Situated on the coast of the picturesque Emur Bay, the Young Pioneer camp is one of the largest in the USSR, second only to "Artek" in the Crimea. It accommodates 800 children at a time. After the completion of one more sleeping quarters it will be able to cater for 2,400 boys and girls from Siberia, the Far East and the Far North.

● DIALOGUE WITH COMPUTERS IS NOW A DAILY ROUTINE FOR TEENAGERS SPENDING THEIR VACATION IN THE "SIBIRYAK" CAMP IN NOVOSIBIRSK. The camp runs an international school for young computer operators who have come from the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary and the GDR. They will meet scientists and learn about the use of computers in the national economy.

THE FIRST AMONG EQUALS

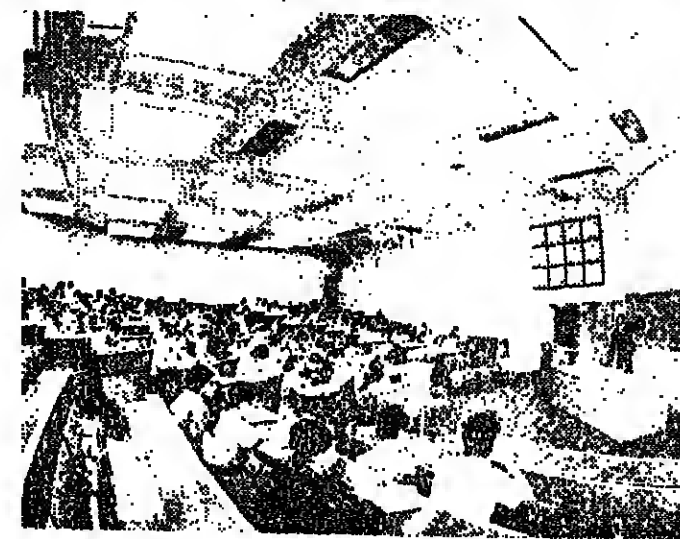
Kiev University became alma mater for a whole galaxy of brilliant intellectuals who were the pride of science and culture of our country and the whole world. Among them mathematician Nikolai Chibrikov, geophysicist and polar explorer Otto Schmidt, historian Yevgeny Tarlo, writer Yaroslav Iwaszkiewicz, Mikhail Bulgakov, Maxim Rylsky and Kuzma Panfiliyev, artist Nikolai Ghe and others. Now there are 10 universities in the Ukraine but Kiev University is rightfully considered the first among equals.

Some 150 years ago, when it

opened, it had only one department (philosophy), but today about 20,000 students study in its 10 departments. The students enjoy the university's spacious lecture-halls, laboratories and the library (it has a stock of over 3 million books including rare ones and those printed long ago). It is hard to believe that the city from the Soviet troops during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, found the university all in ruins, while the zoology, botany, paleontology and mineralogy museums — have almost completely destroyed. The whole country helped restore



The main entrance to Kiev University.



In one of the lecture-halls.

the university. The libraries of Moscow and Leningrad sent 187,000 books, equipment and exhibits. In 1944, when the war was still raging, the state allocated over 30 million roubles for its restoration.

For the past few years more than 13,000 teachers from 120 countries received higher education at Kiev University in post-war years. For 20 years it has been a member of the International Association of Universities, participating in the proceedings of UN and UNESCO commissions. Scientists and students of the university conduct joint research on 45 subjects in cooperation with colleges and research centres of other countries.

30-YEAR-OLD WATER PROJECT COMMISSIONED

A powerful 154 km stream of drinking water has reached Krasnovodsk along the recently commissioned conduit from Nihil-Dag. This is the final stretch of the project meant to supply water from the Karakum Canal and which has increased the town's supply by almost three times.

Drinking water has always been precious in Krasnovodsk,

the centre of Turkmenia's most arid region. Water used to be carried along the several-kilometre-long rindill from the Yashanskaya underground lens in the Karakum Desert, or brought in tankers, or was disintegrated from sea water. Now the town will have a sufficient supply.

The path of the Amudarya water to the Caspian Sea was

long and difficult. It is related in the first place to the building of the Karakum Canal. The canal was under construction for almost thirty years. Having covered 1,000 km as a natural flow, the Amudarya water continued its run then in the steel riverbed. This option excludes water losses, inevitable for earthen canals.

TO FLOATING MOORAGES

Floating transshipment complexes have started operating in the Ust-Dunaisk port. It makes it possible to handle straight on the road not only lighter-carriers but also all types of large-tonnage sea cargo. The first bulkers have been loaded in this way for the last time.

The facilities of the port, built a few years back in the delta of the Danube, have been considerably expanded: old buildings moored along the river were replaced by special ships with highly transshipment mechanisms mounted on the ship's hulls. Green and the 194 German Sea take both 3,000 and 1,000 tonnes of one or two general cargoes and grain in an hour. It is necessary to move to any part of the port and is easily equipped for handling the cargo in the freight.

Transshipment on a floating moorage in the space of 1-2 days can be done. It is not only a matter of time but also of money. It helps double the goods turnover and the efficiency of the river transportation.

NOVOSIBIRSK GETS METRO NEXT YEAR

The first stage of the Novosibirsk Metro will be opened in the second half of 1984 and will be a 1.5 km line from the city centre to the industrial zone. The line will be 1.5 km long and will link the city with the industrial zone on the left bank of the river. The line will be 1.5 km long and will link the city with the industrial zone on the left bank of the river. The line will be 1.5 km long and will link the city with the industrial zone on the left bank of the river.

Places to visit

ULUGH BEG'S OBSERVATORY

One of the first men to peep into the inner world and describe with amazing accuracy the trajectories of stars, was Mirza Ulugh Beg (1394-1449). This great astronomer who lived in Samarkand, was the ruler of Marcan-sah.

Samarkand is a city full of masterpieces of medieval architecture. Two of its memorials are linked with Ulugh Beg: the ruins of his observatory—whose huge, 40-meter marble sextant (photo on the right) looks like a modern observatory—and one of the three madrasahs in the Registan Square, known as Ulugh Beg Madrasah (left photo). An exhibition of oriental manuscripts is on view in it.



SCIENCE

COIN COLLECTION

Excavations of Kizhi in the Central Asian republics have discovered a hidden treasure of medieval coins. It is a unique collection of 140 Oriental numismatic coins found in the ancient city of Osh in the 13th century. This is the first such collection ever found in the republic. The treasure included 22 coins of ten types, each in one or two copies. The oldest of them all was stamped a whole century earlier than others — the 11th century. Most of the coins were minted in the 12th-13th centuries. The cache was hidden in a wooden box in a room of the house of a merchant named Ushkadev, Kagan, Bona and other medieval centres of the region. There were also several copper coins issued by the order of independent princes.

TRINITY-ST. SERGIUS

LAYRA HAS NEW ABBOT

By a decree issued by Patriarch Pimen, Archimandrite of the Trinity-St. Sergius Monastery, Andrei Kozlov has been appointed abbot of the Trinity-St. Sergius Monastery in Zagorsk outside Moscow. He was born in 1932 into a working-class family and came to the Moscow Theological Academy and was elected archimandrite in 1975. He received a theology degree for his work, "The Teachings of the Holy Trinity on the Mother of God". He was the Rector of the Trinity-St. Sergius Monastery in the Archdiocese of Vladimir and Suzdal and dean of the Vladimir and Suzdal diocese.

He is active in peace campaigns and social activities and was awarded medals of the Order of Patriotic War and the Order of the Patriotic War.

Science and technology

INCREASING CROP YIELD

A new method for increasing the yields of various agricultural crops has been suggested by scientists at the Khar'kov (Ukraine) Agricultural Institute. Nature provides seeds with a complex of vitamins and various hormones during the germination period. Studies have shown that such physiological active substances can be extracted by washing and wringing germinating seeds. The "elixir" thus obtained with the help of specially produced machines increases yields. Only three litres of donor seeds are needed to moisten as many seeds as it is required to sow a hectare of winter wheat.

According to scientists, the seeds enriched by the elixir have their metabolism sharply invigorated, resulting in considerable increase in yield.

CYCLONES ARE BORN

IN A LABORATORY

To observe the birth and development of whirlwinds becomes possible by means of a unique device developed at the Abastumani Astrophysical Observatory of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences (Transcaucasia). The instrument imitates vortex formations similar to those existing in the atmosphere of the Earth, Jupiter and Saturn.

The laboratory "planet" is a metal vessel with water about 1 m in diameter. Whirlwinds occur in it during the rotation of a miniature disc, built into the bowl-shaped bottom. The waves and currents, forming in the liquid, twist into whirlwinds.

For the first time in an experiment scientists obtained the so-called long-living cyclones and anti-cyclones predicted by theorists. They also found out common laws governing

these phenomena. Observations of whirlwinds make it possible to forecast a number of important properties of drilling waves in the thermospheric plasma and suggest the most likely explanation of the existence of the mysterious "red spot" in the atmosphere of Jupiter.

PROTECTING

MEDICAL HERBS

A medical herb area in the Maritime Territory of Soviet Far East famous for its flora, has been proclaimed a natural relic. This very area, situated on the slopes of the ancient glaciers which spread over the Northern Hemisphere several thousand years ago. This is why precious plants many of which have been put in the Red Data Book have remained intact here.

Southern and northern plants (over a hundred in all) including the legendary "root of life" — ginseng, shizandra, and yam are adequately protected.

This is the fifteenth bird area in the Maritime Territory.

Recent books in Yiddish

"Holiday Among Weekdays", a novel by the contemporary Jewish writer Shira Gershman, has been published in Yiddish by the Sovetskaya Pisiel (Soviet Writer) Publishers. A story by Tsveta Goren "Our Times and Balance" (a collection of stories) are also out of the press. These are but a few of the new books published in Yiddish this year. This is what Aron Vergile, the Soviet Jewish poet and editor-in-chief of the "Soviet Jewish Home" magazine, published in Moscow, told the MNI.

In the Soviet Union books by Jewish classics as well as modern writers in Yiddish and other Soviet languages are published in large editions. Books by Sholem Aleichem whose 125th birthday anniversary was widely observed recently in the USSR, have been published more than 500 times in 24 languages. Their total circula-

A modern layout for an ancient Moldavian town

An office in the Bendery town Executive Committee building has been turned into a small architectural museum.

Visitors to this room are immediately attracted by the 1957 outlay for the town alongside its modern plan which shows that the central part of the town has maintained its original form for over a century. Eight streets run along the Dniester River with the same number running from it. When viewed from above, the 64 blocks of houses look like a huge chessboard.

Following a recommendation of the Union of Architects of the USSR, the town of the Dniester was visited by architects from the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia and Estonia to find ways of enriching the existing architectural ensemble without interfering with the old layout. As a result, interesting suggestions came up which can significantly supplement the general ground plan under preparation. All this will be done without disturbing the existing grid of the straight streets and the small-scale blocks of the "chessboard".

A model of the Neva delta being built

The USSR's largest technical model of the Neva river delta, the Neva, the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic Sea, made in one-hundredth of its natural size, is soon to be completed in Leningrad.

The gulf under roof—this is how we can call the gigantic concrete model of the bottom relief. It is placed in a 5,000-square-metre pavilion.

Everything there is original, from the membrane cover of a single-span and supportless construction of the pavilion to complicated technological arrangements creating a pile-up wave. This very wave simulates the notorious Neva floods which disturb normal life in Leningrad. The model will be capable of simulating various versions of oncoming elements of the past years and also forecast all theoretically possible, including catastrophic floods.

The model will help experts make a deeper study of the peculiarities of the Gulf of Finland, work out recommendations on the use of flood-protection structures, now under construction in Leningrad.

tion number is approximately ten million copies.

Dozens of Soviet writers and poets write in Yiddish, says Vergile, their works being published both in native Yiddish and in translations. A new 40,000-word Russian-Yiddish dictionary has recently been published in Moscow. Yiddish is taught in the schools of the Jewish Autonomous Region, where there is also a Yiddish daily and a local radio network in that language.

The literary and art magazine "Sovetskoye Heimland" has been in circulation for the past twenty years, publishing works by Soviet and foreign Jewish authors Jewish artistic groups perform in a number of cities. The chamber musical theatre of Birobidzhan, the administrative centre of the Jewish Autonomous Region, enjoying the greatest popularity, concludes Aron Vergile.

VIEWPOINT

CMEA DEVELOPING ATOMIC POWER

Fyodor OVCHINNIKOV, Director-General, Interatomsoyuz

The construction of the Novovoronezhskaya atomic plant in Central European Russia in 1964 which followed the commissioning of the world's first atomic power plant in Obninsk near Moscow in June, 1954, ushered in the era of large-scale atomic energy production in the country.

This station was the first to test the water-moderated reactors with capacities of 440 and over thousand megawatts. Ordinary water serves in such reactors both for slowing down the neutrons and for cooling the uranium rods. This reactor, comparatively simple in design, reliable, efficient and safe, has become widespread both in this country and in the European CMEA member-countries. Altogether 25 such reactors are in operation now, with a total capacity of 11,500 megawatts.

In fact, the Novovoronezhskaya atomic plant has become the centre for training personnel for atomic power in the socialist community. Operational personnel is trained both at the operating blocks and at a special simulator designed to offer further operation techniques.

Also based around the Novovoronezhskaya plant is a special team for putting atomic power plants into operation. Supervised by Soviet experts, atomic plants have been built in a number of other countries, including Finland, the first capitalist state to use Soviet technology in this field.

While in the 1960s and 1970s the equipment for the socialist countries' atomic plants was manufactured exclusively by the USSR, it is now being produced by CMEA countries. The inter-atomic division of labour encompasses over 140 types of equipment, structures and instruments, several thousand million rubles' worth.

An intergovernmental commission for this industry has been set up. Its policies are carried out by Interatomsoyuz. Established ten years ago, by the governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, this organization coordinates activities in atomic power generation and engineering, and contributes to the development of cooperation among the socialist countries.

Exchange of experience is of great significance and this is effected through international seminars regularly organized by Interatomsoyuz. Provision of spare parts for the atomic power plants is also given due consideration. Interatomsoyuz plans to create an international centre which will provide the stations with the material resources necessary for their continuous operation. The member-countries are also considering setting up a training centre.

Broad possibilities for international cooperation among the socialist countries are also opening up in other areas of atomic power, such as in the construction of atomic heat supply stations or fast breeder reactor stations. There is no doubt that cooperation in these areas will turn out to be very fruitful.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

A PIPELINE OF MANY RECORDS

The Urengoi-Pomory-Uzhgorod giant pipeline which is pumping natural gas for export has already brought the country 500 million rubles of extra profits thanks to its early introduction into operation. It resulted from excellent management, technological and social organization of the project and its having incorporated many advanced technical solutions. It is only natural therefore that the project was selected to compete for the 1984 USSR State Prize, PRAVDA writes.

The intercontinental pipeline stretches for nearly 4,5 thousand kilometres crossing northern parts of the West Siberian Lowland, the Urals, the whole European USSR and the Caucasus. This makes it an unsurpassed engineering project.

900 kilometres of the pipe were laid over marshes and mud swamps, 795 kilometres were built on a rocky soil, and 120 kilometres span over permafrost. The pipeline spans the Volga, the Kama, the Don, and the Dnieper, and 70 railway and 323 car roads, many of the bridges having been built in very harsh climatic conditions.

These discouraging facts notwithstanding, the pipe was built three in five times faster than pipelines built ever before. On the average, 248 kilometres of pipe were laid every month, or seven times more than during the construction of the Trans-Alaskan pipeline.

The project was completed six months earlier than expected. With an inner diameter of 1,420 mm and a pressure of 75 atmospheres the pipe is capable of pumping 32,000 million cubic metres of gas a year, an addition which makes this country the biggest producer and transporter of gas in the world.

AIRCRAFT TECHNOLOGY: A PROFILE

To many people—drilling teams, geologists, oil and gas workers, railway builders, people involved in building pipelines, power transmission lines, the forest economy and large-scale farming, etc.—aircraft have

long become part of their way of life, writes SCIENCE IN USSR discussing various applications of aircraft technology in the Soviet Union.

Aircraft technology makes it possible to spray vast areas in a very short time, thus achieving best results in plant disease and pest control and in raising crop yields. The characteristics of soil in this case—be it bogland, steep slopes or like—make no difference. Every year Aeroflot sprays many millions of hectares of farmland and pastures, sows crops and helps build power transmission lines.

For many years the AN-2 plane formed the kernel for the nationwide programme for comprehensive mechanization and chemization of agriculture.

In the skies above West Siberia oil and gas deposits there are as many helicopters of the MI-4, MI-6, MI-8 and MI-10K type as can be seen over a major oil hub. However, the final landing is awaiting all the above-mentioned craft, including the famous AN-2. These will be replaced by more advanced versions, the AN-3, the MI-17 transport helicopter and the MI-26 heavy-lift helicopter which is capable of delivering and assembling equipment weighing up to 30 tonnes. The MI-26 transport plane capable of lifting 40 tonnes of cargo in distance of 3,000 km is replacing the AN-2 on the busy cargo routes in Western Siberia, the Far East and the Extreme North.

SEARCHING FOR BORN TEACHERS

Where and how should we search for best and most talented young people capable of reaching other? This is more than a question now, it is a programme of action, writes KOVITSKAYA ROSSIA. The Lenin Teachers' Training Institute in Moscow and a similar institution in Rostov, the Ukraine, as well as some other higher schools, run special pedagogical classes and even "school of the young teacher". Introducing techniques to the fundamentals of pedagogy and psychology and offering practical training in the capacity of Pioneer leaders, and even teachers' assistants, or rather complicated business. Later, such boys and girls show considerable advantages over other school leavers seeking admittance to a teachers' train-

ing school; they have better marks, and one can say their loyalty to the chosen profession is guaranteed.

KUGITANGTAU UNDERGROUND MYSTERY

TRUD reports the discovery of a "town of the dead" in Turkmenia, a Central Asian republic. A team of amateur speleologists from Krasnovodsk were investigating a karst cave when they found a giant well leading to a lower "storey". Descending into the well, they found a cavern full of human mummies dressed in strange clothes and shoes made of primitively processed hides.

They saw a very dramatic picture before their eyes: a snow-covered mummy lying on its back over a mummy in a kneeling position, next to them was a petrified snake coiled around a glowing bulb produced by trickling mineralized water. Further on they discovered a mummy of a horse and a number of wild animals. A century-old layer of dust did not prevent them from recognizing a saddle, several saddle-bags, a large wooden candelabrum, wooden beds, parts of a movable tent, four-metre high mounds covered in the snow. The amateur speleologists decided to leave everything undisturbed despite their strong desire to see the hidden treasures of the mounds and various articles lying in the snow under a huge dust cover. Everything is recognizable under a huge dust cover. Everything is recognizable under a huge dust cover. Everything is recognizable under a huge dust cover.

Was it a heathen sanctuary or a site of ritual killings or the final shelter of a small people seeking refuge from a natural disaster or merciless invaders buried underground by an earth tremor? An expedition which is now being undertaken will hopefully provide true answers to these and many other questions. Many scientists have already expressed their willingness to descend into the Kugitangtau cave.

PROFILES

BORIS CHAIKOVSKY

For more than thirty years music by Moscow composer Boris Chaikovsky has been surprising and fascinating audiences and connoisseurs.

This composer has a unique approach, his own beautiful and interesting world and his works have new paths to modern symphony music, says Georgi Sviridov, another Soviet composer.

Boris Chaikovsky uses various genres. He has created a cycle of songs called "Pushkin's Lyrics", musical tales for children and various types of music for films. One of his recent works is "The Last Spring".

His chief interest lies in the most difficult sphere of symphony music and chamber instrumental genres. Each step he takes in this field is marked by great originality, daringness, and artistic non-compromise.

Critics point to the composer's links with Shostakovich, Prokofiev, Stravinsky, and the epoch of early classicism. Indeed, Chaikovsky's music often has an amazing mixture of different styles, a dialogue with art of remote times.

But this does not exhaust the mystery of his unique favour. The composer's favourite method is to "grow" a symphonic whole from a simple melodic "grain". He has his own world outlook. He adores sudden transitions.



Boris Chaikovsky believes that his "Thema and Eight Variations" (written for an orchestra in mark the 425th anniversary of the Dresden Capelle) has no juxtaposition of good and evil, light and darkness. One simply passes into another. Each image holds rudiments of its antipode...

Listening to his music one realizes that sternness changes into tenderness, violent willful rhythm into tenderness to the "azure" shines of calm lyricism. One involuntarily thinks of Glinka's words: "Everything in life is a counterpoint, an antithesis".

Title marks Boris Chaikovsky's

best music which is known far beyond the Soviet Union. His early Simphonietta for String Orchestra; his capital Symphony No. 2 for which he was awarded the USSR State Prize, the brilliant instrumental concertos, his six string quartets — strikingly new and dynamic in their chamber forms — and, finally, his Symphony No. 3 devoted to Sevastopol are magnificent and marked by cosmic breath.

To create the past, to see the sources of the present in the past, combine the trends of various historic epochs — such is the philosophical undercurrent of Boris Chaikovsky's symphonies.

Analyzing his "Sevastopol" Symphony Soviet music scholars mentioned the definition of a "well of time" which is found at the beginning of Thomas Mann's novel "Joseph and His Brothers". He who will glance into this well will see his reflection in its water and the reflection of the past.

"It took me a long time to create this 'Sevastopol' Symphony," the composer says. "Time and again I put it aside, only to resume working later..." This symphony which consists of contrasting episodes, has a deep breath of an epic into and the fully air of a somewhat bitter choral. It is a tribute to heroic immortal years...

Tamara GRUM-GRZIMAILLO

Gold medals for this country's magicians

The 19th International contest in modern magic has ended in Karlovy Vary. The 120 participants from 17 countries included Soviet magicians from the Moscow "Circus on Stage" Yelena and Rinael Taitulashvili and Yevgeniy and Imants Brieditis from Ryzan. They won top prizes.

Days of Romanian films

Romanian Film Days recently opened in Moscow with a new film, "Dying of Love for Life" — a dramatic story about participants in the anti-fascist movement in Romania during the 1930s.

The films were demonstrated in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist oppression.

Feature films shot recently were also shown in Anna-Ata and Ordzhonikidze. They included historical-adventurous films, comedies, musicals, youth and sport films.

In Moscow, the films were shown at the following cinema houses: "Pravda" (67 Lyubimovskaya St., "Russvet" (23 Zoya and Alexander Kosmodemyanskaya St.).

FACTS and EVENTS

Guest performances. The Soviet Union is represented at the Madrid International Festival by the Andizien Polka song and dance ensemble of Uzbekistan (Soviet Central Asia).

Exhibitions. An exhibition of drawings by Slepian Galaktionov, a leading Russian artist who lived in the 19th century (1779-1854), has been opened at the Russian Museum in Leningrad. This is the first time that so many of his drawings, engravings and lithographs are on show. They depict memorable places in St. Petersburg (as Leningrad was called at that time) and its suburbs.

The gold medal and the first prize went to the Taitulashvili pair for "The First Flame", a five-minute, top-rich miniature.

The same prizes were won by the two magicians from Strill in Moscow.

Yelena also won a gold medal. The Polish magicians' exhibition.

Winning these prizes was great success. Yelena, senior director of "Circus on Stage", said after the event.

It had nothing to do with luck: the Taitulashvili pair, known for their innovative listy which has made them popular both in the USSR and abroad. They were a success in Africa, Portugal, Poland, Lebanon. They are preparing for the 12th Festival of Youth and Sports in Moscow.



Soviet singer Anna Vokla, a sensation at the 19th International Festival of Song, won first place in her song "Sopot-Sopot" in Poland. She won that place in her song "Sopot-Sopot" in Poland. She won that place in her song "Sopot-Sopot" in Poland.

WHAT'S ON!

August 28-31

THEATRES

Stenislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 29 — Stravinsky, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (Operetta). 30 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). 31 — Verdi, "La battaglia di Legnano" (opera).

Soltra Theatre (18 Bolshaya Sadovaya St.). 28 — Makayev, "Apostle of Bay". 29 — Butakov, "Run". 31 — Belov, "According to the 200th Article".

Theatre of Miniatures (3 Karelin Ryd, Hermitage Garden). 29 — Zolotarev, "Triptych for Two". 30 — Zhvanetsky, "Selected Miniatures". 31 — Dykhovichny, Simonov, "Friends Are Always Friends".

FILMS

Love Is the Most Precious (Romania). A young girl wins a large sum of money on the lottery and goes to Bucharest to elope with a man. But it is love that makes her happy not money.

BUSINESS

Foreign trade: first six months

Over the first six months of 1984 Soviet export/import operations exceeded 63,000 million rubles (over 83,000 dollars). This is a 7.1 per cent growth over a comparable period last year with exports amounting to 30,900 million rubles and imports at 32,100 million rubles. 14 countries were Soviet trading partners.

40,800 million rubles' worth of trade were done with the socialist countries, and the latter's share continues to grow as envisaged by the plans for socialist reciprocal trade, as part of total socialist economic cooperation announced by the CMEA countries. Energy, technology transfer, food supplies, consumer products and other spheres have been approached jointly within CMEA.

Cooperation and cooperation in socialist trade development. A 35-fold increase was a remarkable feature of Soviet-Chinese trade which reached a half year figure of 394.4 million rubles.

Capitalist countries accounted for 22,900 million rubles — a rise to a 13.9 per cent rise in trade with West Germany, 10 per cent rise with France, 20 per cent rise with Great Britain and 32.6 per cent rise with Austria.

Expansion of mutually beneficial economic links is a strong part of Soviet policies towards developing countries. In the current year, too, these policies have been assisted in a number of ways. More agreements have been signed, more Soviet machinery, equipment, oil and oil products, construction materials, etc., have been sold to these countries in exchange for their national export goods, with total sales reaching 8,400 million rubles over the first six months of the year.

Contacts and contracts

The Austrian Heid company has for many years been importing different types of Soviet-made machine tools. At the same time Soviet orders make up 20 per cent of the company's exports. This year the Soviet Union will supply Austria with a consignment of heavy lathes and Austria will send to the USSR machine tools for pipe-rolling mills.

The West German Seitz company will supply the USSR with equipment for fully automated bottling of champagne wines with a capacity of 6,000 bottles per hour. Earlier, this firm got an order for the delivery of equipment for bottling milk with a capacity of 36,000 bottles per hour.

The Greek firms Vel and Record were supplied for the first time with 40 Soviet UAZ cross-country vehicles. This automobile is well known in the socialist and developing countries, in Italy, Finland and Sweden. It participated successfully in many authoritative international rallies, including that across the Sahara Desert and in the ascent to the Etna volcano.

In 1984 the USSR will supply Bulgaria with large consignments of equipment for the food industry, including machines for the collection and processing of enterprises. On its part, Bulgaria will send to the Soviet Union process lines to manufacture and bottle fruit and vegetable juices for confectioneries.

SUPPLIES TO BRAZIL

According to a contract between Stankomimport and the Brazilian firm Cotoland SA, another batch of Soviet built bearings for farming machinery and other machines will be delivered to Brazil. Another Brazilian firm, Intercom — has been for many years an importer of Soviet metal-cutting machine tools, mainly universal-purpose and heavy makes, as well as presses. A show-room for Soviet machines and equipment is permanently operating in São Paulo.

FOOTBALL

Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshoy Cherkizovskaya St.). 31 — Moscow Lokomotiv vs Smolensk Iskra. 7 p.m.

The current match between the first-league teams.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 29 and 31 — Racing and trotting. 8 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

August 28-31

Very cool weather will continue for some time with temperatures down to +8°-13°. Later on a westerly wind will gradually bring warm weather: to +7°-13° at night and +17°-22° during the day. Some showers most likely now and on August 30.

The Arctic cold is descending southwards reaching the Black sea coast with most of Soviet resorts. Instead of +26°-28° temperatures went down to +17°-21°, bringing thunderstorms and downpours.

AFGHANISTAN AS SEEN BY A SOVIET ARTIST



"Afghanistan of Today" is the title of an exhibition of drawings by famous Soviet artist Yuri Cherepanov who has recently returned from that country.

He has painted a farmer who is killing his own plot of land for the first time in the history of the country and is chatting peacefully with a soldier while drinking a cup of tea. Old and young are learning to read and write. A woman carries a baby in her arms and a gun on her back. Soviet doctors visit remote villages (villages). Soviet and Afghan soldiers embrace one another. Children of a Soviet engineer and an Afghan worker play in the sand near their house. The Revolution was an upheaval that burst the traditional way of life. Scenes like these are found everywhere. Cherepanov has not missed anything. His drawings are all filled with optimism, joy, and subtle, kind sense of humour which is inherent in him.

I am glad the exhibition was opened on the eve of Afghanistan's Independence Day. I love this country. There I saw people who are fighting and building a new life. Here is a picture, for instance, an old man is watching in amazement a young woman driving a trolleybus. He is not used to such



● "With Plough and Submachine".
● "A Small Petition".
● "An Afghan Student".



things. Before the Revolution women were deprived of all rights and were not allowed to appear in the streets without a face veil. Bandits murdered the first women who dared drive trolleybuses. But they did not frighten others. In Kabul today there are several dozen women drivers.

The exhibition was held suc-

OUTER SPACE IN PICTURES

A joint exhibition of works by Pilot-Cosmonaut Alexei Leonov and artist Andrei Sokolov called, "Outer Space Serves Peace", has been opened in Odessa by the USSR Artists Union and USSR Cosmonauts Federation.

Paintings by Leonov and Sokolov have been shown in the USSR, the socialist countries, the USA and France. The works which are now on view in Odessa have been exhibited in Leningrad and Brest. After Odessa the exhibition will travel to Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Tula, Minsk, and finally to Moscow.

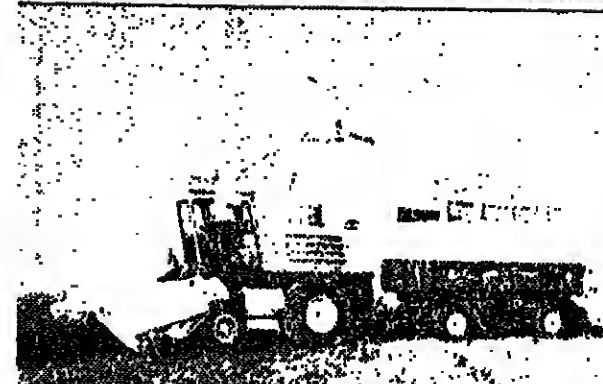
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USSR HELPS DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BOOST UP THEIR POWER INDUSTRIES

The USSR has assisted developing countries in building over 140 power-generating projects, 25 of them in coal mining and ten — in the oil-refining industry. These enterprises produce quite a tangible economic effect, provided they are properly operated. This is seen from the following data.

The power plants built in developing countries with Soviet assistance total 12.3 million kilowatts, which is comparable with all the power plants operating in Africa. The plants now under construction will provide another 17.5 million kilowatts.

The two groups will make up for 15 per cent of the available power capacity of all the young states in the world.

The Soviet-assisted coal enterprises produce about 18 million tonnes of coal per year, more than is mined in Japan. Besides, mines have been commissioned for another 65 million tonnes that is almost 30 per cent of the present production in all the developing countries. The enterprises that the USSR has built or is building now can produce 22 million tonnes of coal.

Philately

ROMANIA STAMP



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a stamp dedicated to the 40th anniversary since Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke. Price 3 kopeks.

CMEA: COOPERATION IN FERROUS METALLURGY

The iron and steel industry forms an area of active cooperation members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. These countries' joint effort has resulted in the construction of powerful steel plants and complexes that have made it possible to considerably increase the output of steel, iron and rolled metal.

CMEA major cooperation projects include the Katowice complex in Poland, Danube steelworks in Hungary and Cherepovets steelworks in the USSR, and a number of similar

plants in Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, the GDR and Cuba.

CMEA countries jointly build steel enterprises in non-member countries too. The USSR was the general contractor for the construction of steel mills in Iran, Turkey, Algeria, Pakistan and Nigeria.

Rolling mills for the projects in Algeria and Nigeria were manufactured in the GDR, the cold rolling shops equipment for the project in Pakistan was made in Poland.

MOTOR VEHICLES FOR ICELAND

First Soviet motor vehicles (250 Pobeda cars) were dispatched to Iceland 30 years ago. At present, as a result of business cooperation between V/O Avtoexport and the Icelandic firm Bilvegrar og Landbunderveilar,

more than 10,000 Soviet vehicles, including Moshvich, Volga, Niva, Lada and UAZ cars are running in the country. This year Iceland bought a new batch of Soviet automobiles.

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